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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
ROBERT E. "JACK" DAVID, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
(803) 737-2617
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

June, 1988

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT AT NEW HIGH

PRIVATE SECTOR GROWTH BOOSTS NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Nonfarm employment in South Carolina rose 3,700 to 1,452,400 in June as widespread growth throughout the private sector offset seasonal losses in public employment. Five of seven major industries reached all-time highs as the nonagricultural job count registered a record level for the fourth consecutive month. Overall, payroll listings were 46,200 higher than one year ago.

PRIVATE SECTOR EXPANSION CONTINUES

The private workforce increased 11,200 to 1,196,100 during the month, as the record-setting trade and service industries continued to fuel the expansion. Trade, at 334,000, advanced 3,900 to lead all divisions. Retail trade accounted for 3,300 new jobs, while the wholesale division added 600 workers. Within retail, eating and drinking places contributed the majority of new positions. Seasonal gains pushed the service job count up 2,200 to an all-time high of 260,400. Hotels and other lodging places began to reap the benefits of the summer season as

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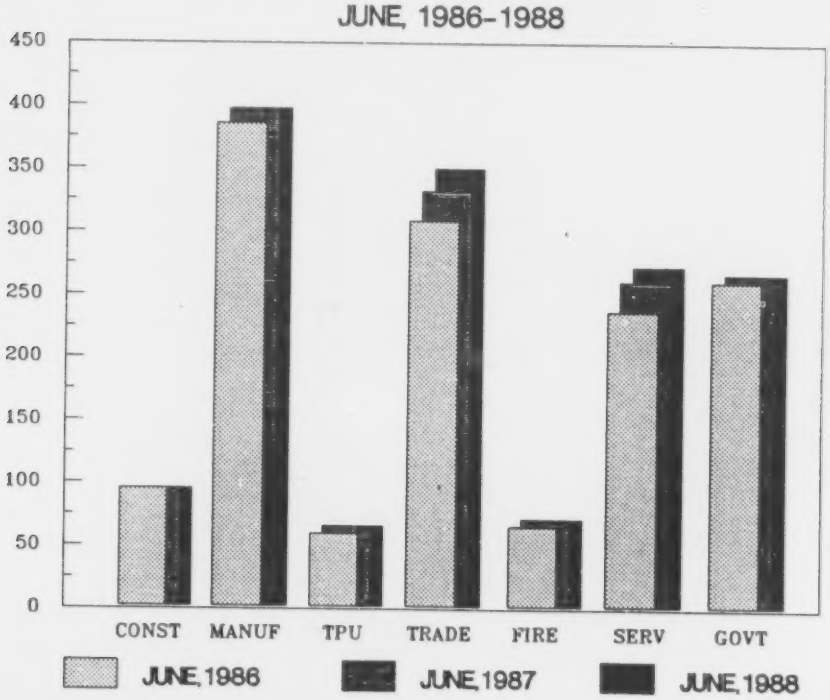
employers added 1,100 workers to the ranks. Large gains were also seen in membership organizations, and amusement and recreation services, while heavy cutbacks dropped educational services 2,700. Both durable and nondurable goods experienced considerable growth as manufacturing rose 1,700 to 379,500. June's level, while not a record, was the highest figure since September, 1984. Durables (+900) were led by a 400 expansion in machinery, except electrical, while soft goods (+800) were pushed by an increase of 300 in rubber and miscellaneous plastics products. Favorable weather conditions provided the impetus for a 1,500 gain in construction. Special trade contractors (+1,100) accounted for practically all of the upturn which placed construction at an all-time high of 91,800. Real estate and banking combined to give finance, insurance, and real estate (+1,400) its largest monthly increase since April, 1986. Transportation and public utilities rose 400 to 61,000. These latter two industries produced the final record figures for the month.

SEASONAL LOSSES REDUCE PUBLIC COUNT

Public sector employment fell sharply in June as educational institutions began closing for the summer. Losing 7,500 jobs left government employment at 256,300. State education (-4,500) pulled total state government down 4,100, while a 4,400 loss in local schools dropped the local government job count 3,100. Other local government and other state government rose 1,300 and 400, respectively, while the federal workforce lost 300 positions. Overall, the public sector was 3,700 higher than one year ago.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY



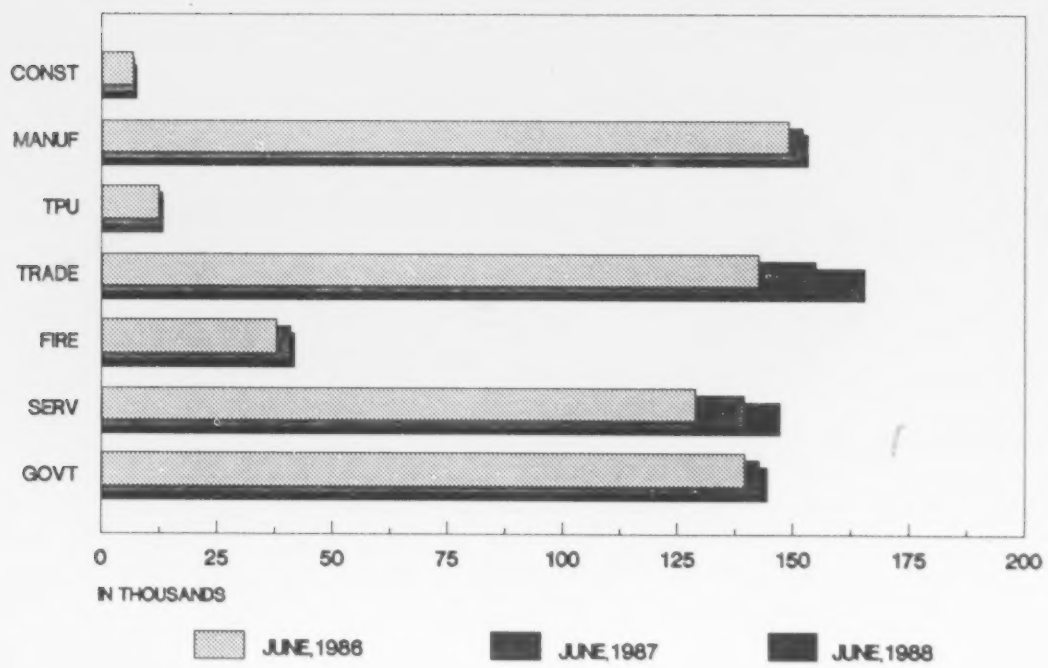
FEMALE EMPLOYMENT UP SLIGHTLY

Nonfarm female employment in South Carolina rose slightly in June to 673,900, up 600 from the previous month.

The seasonal reduction in school personnel at the end of the semester caused female employment in the public sector to fall 4,500 over the month. Educational job counts in local and state government dropped 3,300 and 2,000, respectively. Overall, the total local and state government workforce recorded losses of 2,600 and 1,800 each during the month. Some positive movements were experienced in other local (+700) and state (+200) government. Federal government employment declined 100.

In the private sector, female employment rose to 529,400. Expansion was registered in all major industry divisions. Seasonal activity within trade (+1,900) and services (+1,200) accounted for 60% of the growth. Retail trade (+1,800) again fueled the expansion in the trade industry with wholesale trade adding 100 workers. In services, hotels and other lodging places (+700) and health services (+400) led the way, and hospitals added 200 workers. Manufacturing also was a big gainer, adding 1,200 female employees. Nondurable goods (+1,000) recorded 83% of the manufacturing growth, and durable goods added 200. Positive gains were also registered in finance, insurance, and real estate (+400); construction (+200); and transportation and public utilities (+200). Compared to the year-ago level of 651,200, female employment in South Carolina was up 22,700.

SOUTH CAROLINA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY, JUNE, 1986-1988



UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SEASONAL RISE IN JUNE

South Carolina's unemployment rate edged up from 4.6% to 4.7% in June. This rate represented 78,200 jobless individuals, an increase of 1,400 from the May level. The rise in unemployment was attributed to the seasonal influx of jobseeking students and graduates into the labor market. The national rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.3% in June.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
June, 1988

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,674,900	1,671,700	1,662,000	1,644,600	1,658,800	1,631,700
Total Employment	1,596,700	1,594,900	1,567,500	1,569,100	1,579,600	1,539,900
Total Unemployment	78,200	76,800	94,500	75,500	79,200	91,800
Unemployment Rate	4.7	4.6	5.7	4.6	4.8	5.6

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	231,300	229,000	225,950	238,760	237,850	231,630
Total Employment	221,660	219,840	214,920	230,890	229,950	222,080
Total Unemployment	9,640	9,160	11,030	7,860	7,900	9,560
Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.0	4.9	3.3	3.3	4.1

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	329,680	327,740	329,160
Total Employment	318,010	316,460	314,390
Total Unemployment	11,670	11,290	14,770
Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.4	4.5

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	123,028	120,775	121,153	121,472	120,978	119,608
Total Employment	116,209	114,222	113,498	115,018	114,195	112,300
Total Unemployment	6,819	6,553	7,655	6,455	6,783	7,308
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.4	6.3	5.3	5.6	6.1

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Due to notable gains in the private sector, Charleston's nonfarm employment rose 800 to a record level of 194,500 in June. The private sector experienced a significant rise of 1,300 jobs. The largest employment increase occurred in construction (+400), the result of favorable weather and new business contracts. Responding to widespread growth, manufacturing advanced 300. Also, finance, insurance, and real estate added 300 workers to its ranks. As a result of tourist-related activities, trade picked up 200 positions, a jump which stemmed entirely from the retail division. Positive movement was also seen in services (+100). In the public sector, government reported a moderate loss of 500 workers over the month. Local government was down 300 and state government decreased 200, due primarily to the closing of schools for summer vacation. Federal government remained unchanged at 20,000 from one month earlier.

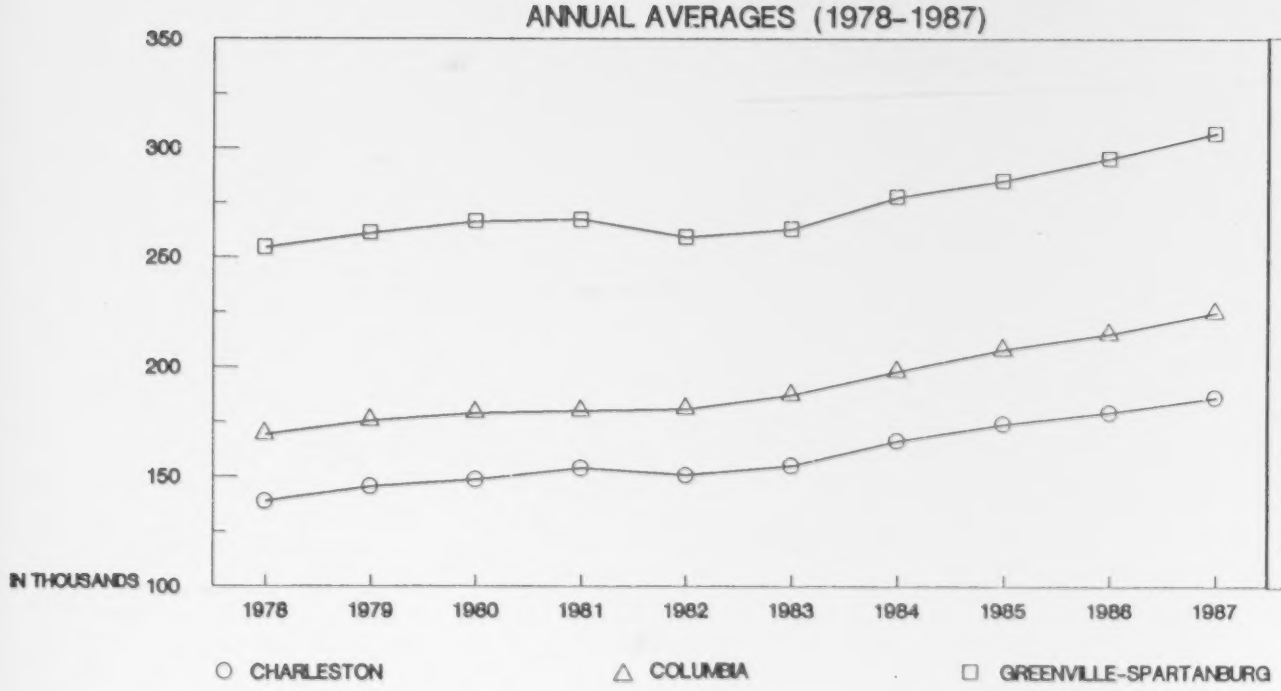
COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Employment in the Columbia area experienced a loss of 100 to 234,600 during June. The public sector was primarily responsible for the downturn. Within the public sector, government dropped 1,400 workers from the payrolls. As a result of reductions in educational institutions, state and local government decreased 1,000 and 500, respectively. However, federal government picked up 100 jobs. Overall, seasonal influences resulted in an addition of 1,300 positions in the private sector. Finance, insurance, and real estate (+400) recorded the largest advance in employment. Positive movement was also observed in construction (+300), manufacturing (+300), and transportation and public utilities (+300). Holding steady at 51,600 and 44,600 were trade and services, respectively.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

The private sector fueled an increase of 1,100 in total nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area during June, pushing employment to a new record level of 317,100. Private employers added 1,400 workers to payrolls during the month while the public sector lost 300 positions. Construction and services added 500 and 300 jobs, respectively, with manufacturing and trade each adding 200. Within manufacturing, both durable and nondurable goods increased 100. The gain in trade was attributed solely to the retail division's continued expansion, which pushed total trade employment to a record high of 73,100. Positive movement was also recorded in transportation and public utilities (+100); and finance, insurance, and real estate (+100). The public sector declined 300 to 39,300 because of seasonal drops in local government. Local government (-300) was responsible for the entire decline in public employment, while state government experienced a slight gain of 100 positions. Federal government remained unchanged for the month. Nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area was 6,500 above the year-ago level of 310,600.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT



EMPLOYMENT LEVELS

	CHAS	COLA	GR-SP
1978	138.7	169.3	254.5
1979	145.4	175.6	261.2
1980	148.6	179.2	266.4
1981	153.8	180.0	267.1
1982	150.6	181.0	259.2
1983	154.9	187.4	262.9
1984	166.3	198.2	277.7
1985	174.1	208.0	285.2
1986	179.3	215.3	295.4
1987	186.3	225.0	307.0

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate fell to 5.3% in June . . . down from 5.6% the previous month. A greater-than-normal surge in job growth pulled the rate to its lowest level since May, 1974, when it stood at 5.1%. Nonfarm payrolls increased for the 24th consecutive month, rising 346,000. Service-producing industries continued their upward march, adding 241,000 jobs to payroll listings. Services led the way, advancing 158,000. Other areas of notable strength included retail trade (+76,000), wholesale trade (+26,000), and transportation and public utilities (+23,000). The goods-producing sector was 105,000 higher than May, with construction (+56,000) and manufacturing (+45,000) accounting for practically all the growth. Government was the only major industry registering a loss, declining 57,000 as educational institutions began their summer vacation. The index of diffusion, which represents the percent of industries with employment rising, increased from 57.6 to 65.4. This figure is the highest since December, 1987, when a 68.4 was recorded.

Strength in single-family homes pushed housing starts up 5.1% in June . . . the largest increase since January, when building rose 9.9%. This advance, while a pleasant change from May's 12.6% drop, is likely to precede rough times for the construction industry, where rising interest rates are expected to curtail building for the rest of the year. Single-family homes surged 10.2% to an annual rate of 1.1 million units, while apartment construction fell 8.2% to 356,000 per year. Starts were strongest in the Northeast, climbing 17.6%, while gains of 7.9% and 2.9% were recorded in the West and South, respectively. The Midwest, down 3.7%, was the only region to experience a decline in housing starts. Building permits, usually a good indication of future activity, were 3.7% higher than May.

Retail sales were 0.5% higher in June . . . This advance was driven by a resurgence at auto showrooms. Car dealers, reeling from back-to-back months of plunging sales, responded with a 1.2% gain. Excluding the automobile industry, which is considered very erratic, sales grew 0.3%. Both nondurables and durables shared in this growth, rising 0.6% and 0.5%, respectively. Within nondurables, sales at gasoline stations and department stores were up, while sales at grocery stores declined. The hard-good sector registered negative movement in furniture, hardware, and building materials.

Americans worked longer weeks during June . . . Average weekly hours for nonfarm personnel rose to 34.8, an increase of 0.1 hour. The manufacturing workweek, at 41.0, held steady, as did factory overtime, which remained at 3.9 hours. The average pay rate for nonagricultural workers was unchanged at $9.27, while factory wages advanced $0.02 to $10.16. Average weekly earnings for nonfarm employees increased from $321.67 to $322.60, while factory workers earned $417.58, up $2.85.

The Consumer Price Index rose a mild 0.3% in June . . . despite surging food costs. For the first half of 1988, prices grew at an annual rate of 4.4%, which is in line with what many economists believe inflation will do. The dry weather much of the nation has been experiencing began to take its toll at supermarkets in June, pushing

food prices up 0.6%. Partially offsetting this gain, however, were apparel and energy, which declined 0.3% and 0.2%, respectively. If the volatile food and energy categories are excluded, consumer prices advanced 0.4%. Other areas of interest include medical care, which jumped 0.4%, and housing, which was up 0.3%.

Producer prices rose a moderate 0.4% in June . . . for the time being relieving any fear of a surge in inflation. Falling energy prices partly offset a 1.1% jump in the cost of food. Excluding these two categories, which tend to swing widely from month to month, prices advanced 0.3%. Other items posting significant gains included crude goods (+1.3%) and intermediate goods (+0.9%).

Output at the nation's factories, mines, and utilities increased 0.4% from May . . . the ninth month in a row it has risen. Utility production led the way, jumping 2.6% as the extreme heat forced many people to run the air conditioning at peak. Mining output increased 0.6% after a 1.4% drop in May. Production at factories was 0.2% higher in June, with durables rising 0.3% and nondurables advancing 0.1%. Other areas of interest include business equipment (+0.5%), defense and space (+0.4%), and consumer goods (+0.1%).

S.C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Scattered showers across the state eased a little of the drought conditions for most crops during June. However, additional rainfall will be needed for continued growth and late planting.

Field Crops . . . Several counties reported soybean planting was almost complete. Ratings indicated 2% very poor, 5% poor, 66% fair, and 27% good. The cotton crop continued to struggle, with squaring lagging considerably behind schedule. Ratings showed 2% very poor, 3% poor, 76% fair, and 19% good. Corn showed signs of improvement after very high temperatures and dry soils earlier in the month, but was rated in fair condition. The acreage in the pollination stage of development was losing yield potential each day without rain. The tobacco crop was holding up well and topping was very active. Conditions remained fair to good. Late sorghum planting continued in areas receiving rainfall, and was reported in fair condition.

Fruits and Vegetables . . . Peach harvest continued across the state with quality of most peaches being excellent. The crop was in need of additional moisture to help in fruit sizing. Blueberry harvest continued in Charleston and Pickens counties. Active tomato harvest began in the coastal counties, with good early yields reported. The pickle cucumber acreage in the Pee Dee was under stress and yields have been lower than expected. Statewide, watermelon harvest was increasing, with good quality melons moving to market. Condition was rated as fair. Cantaloup harvest was also underway and was rated fair to good.

SOUTH CAROLINA CROP STATISTICS
Week Ended July 3, 1988

CROP	PHASE	PERCENT
Soybeans	Planted	92
Sorghum	Planted	77
Sweet Potatoes	Planted	81
Tobacco	Topped	63
Cotton	Squaring	43
Corn	Silked	72
Cantaloup	Harvested	33
Peaches	Harvested	35
Watermelons	Harvested	31

HOURLY EARNINGS CONTINUE TO RISE

South Carolina's hourly payroll for manufacturing production workers rose $0.02 to $8.30 in June. Increases of $0.03 and $0.01 were seen in durable goods and nondurable goods, respectively. Durables, at $8.48, experienced its largest payroll addition in stone, clay, and glass products (+$0.09). Positive movement was also witnessed in electrical and electronic equipment (+$0.06); machinery, except electrical (+$0.05); and fabricated metal products (+$0.03). The only industry group to record a decline was furniture and fixtures (-$0.04). Showing no change over the month were lumber and wood products, and instruments and related products. Nondurables, at $8.20, reported payroll gains in paper and allied products (+$0.11), chemicals and allied products (+$0.06), and textile mill products (+$0.03). Registering negative movement was food and kindred products (-$0.06). Apparel and other textile products, and printing and publishing remained unchanged from the previous month. Overall, premiums paid for piece work and overtime hours contributed to the month's upturn in hourly earnings.

Throughout the nation, the production payroll for manufacturing workers increased $0.02 to $10.16. Nondurable goods advanced $0.03, accompanied by a $0.02 rise in durable goods.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
June, 1988

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.30	$ 8.28	$ 8.09	$ 9.16	$ 9.11	$ 9.05
Average Weekly Earnings	$343.62	$341.14	$338.97	$375.56	$372.60	$381.00
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$291.20	$290.33	$298.65	$318.27	$317.11	$335.68

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.34	$ 8.30	$ 7.88	$ 8.24	$ 8.23	$ 7.98
Average Weekly Earnings	$344.44	$341.96	$327.02	$341.14	$339.08	$335.16
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$291.90	$291.03	$288.12	$289.10	$288.58	$295.30

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.16	$ 10.14	$ 9.87
Average Weekly Earnings	$417.58	$414.73	$405.66
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$353.88	$352.96	$357.41

CONTRACT COMPLETIONS KINDLE UPTURN IN OVERTIME

The number of premium hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers moved upward 0.2 in June. Employers in durable and nondurable goods saw a need to increase both production employment and overtime as the demand for products became greater. The soft-good division experienced a 0.3 hour gain, while durables rose 0.1 hour. When compared with the year-ago level, overtime hours decreased 0.2 to 4.1 hours.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

June, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.1	3.9	4.3
Durable Goods	4.5	4.4	4.7
Nondurable Goods	3.9	3.6	4.2

PRODUCTION WORKWEEK PICKS UP IN JUNE

South Carolina's manufacturing production workweek experienced a rise of 0.2 hour to 41.4 during June. The durable-good sector climbed 0.3 hour to 42.4. Within durables, positive movement was seen in all major industry groups. Instruments and related products (+0.9) recorded the largest hourly upturn. Notable increases were also observed in stone, clay, and glass products (+0.6); lumber and wood products (+0.5); and furniture and fixtures (+0.4). Fabricated metal products, and electrical and electronic equipment gained 0.3 hour each. The nondurable-good sector, at 40.9, advanced 0.2 hour. Within nondurables, hourly increases were reported in apparel and other textile products (+0.7), printing and publishing (+0.5), and food and kindred products (+0.2). Negative movement was registered in chemicals and allied products (-0.2). Textile mill products, and paper and allied products held steady from the previous month. Resulting from more overtime hours for piece work, average weekly hours picked up over the month.

Nationally, the production workweek for manufacturing workers gained 0.2 hour to 41.1, along with a 0.2 hour hike in overtime hours.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX RISES IN JUNE

South Carolina's manufacturing production-worker productivity index rose 1.0 point to 111.1 in June. Production employment (+1,200) and average weekly hours (+0.2) spurred the increase, following a three-month decline. Apparel (+3.2) recorded the sharpest increase in output per hour reflecting a 0.7 hike in average weekly hours. Durable (+1.4) and nondurable (+1.0) goods also registered sharp increases during the month. These increases were attributed to upturns in average weekly hours. The textile productivity index held steady from the previous month. June's productivity index was 0.4 point lower than the year-ago level of 111.5.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1967 = 100.0
June, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	111.1	110.1	111.5
Durable-Good Productivity Index	154.2	152.8	152.7
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	97.0	96.0	97.9
Textile Productivity Index	68.3	68.3	71.3
Apparel Productivity Index	102.9	99.7	101.0

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
June, 1988

				Unadjusted percent change to June, 1988 from-	
	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	May 1988	June 1987
All items	118.0	117.5	113.5	+0.4	+4.0

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Manager, Marketing Services	63	Manuf. Eng. Analyst	36	15	X		$30,000	X		Florence
Pipefitter	99	Pipefitter Foreman	96	12	X		$16,640	X		Gaffney
Rodbuster	14	Groundskeeper	02	12	X		$19,500	X		Georgetown
Administrative Clerk	66	Home Economist	18	16	X		$20,000		X	Greenwood
Carpenter	11	Pipelayer	03	12	X		$ 8,320		X	Hampton
Forklift Operator	99	None	N/A	12	X		$10,000		X	Kingstree
Teacher, Secondary School	03	Mgmt. Trainee	01	16	X		$20,000	X		Liberty
Drafter, Mechanical	99	Drafter, Civil	07	14	X		$18,720		X	Rock Hill
Electrical Engineer Technician	99	Electrical Specialist	61	14	X		$30,000	X		Seneca
Lab Tester	15	Forklift Operator	36	12	X		$11,960		X	Spartanburg
Chemical Engineer	59	Dir., Environmental	99	17	X		$30,000	X		Sumter
Public Accountant	99	Tax Accountant	99	16	X		$21,000	X		Sumter
Social Worker	84	None	N/A	16	X		$15,000	X		Beaufort

*There are currently more than 94,722 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1988

Industry	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	Net Change From: May 1988	Net Change From: June 1987
Retail Trade	275.4	272.1	259.3	+ 3.3	+ 16.1
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.3	12.1	11.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	6.3	6.1	6.3	+ 0.2	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	32.4	32.5	31.0	- 0.1	+ 1.4
Department Stores	19.2	19.3	19.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Food Stores	45.6	45.2	44.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.8
Grocery Stores	42.1	41.9	41.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	67.7	66.3	65.7	+ 1.4	+ 2.0
Banking	14.7	14.4	14.8	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.5	14.2	14.6	+ 0.3	- 0.1
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	5.8	5.6	6.0	+ 0.2	- 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.2	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	15.6	15.5	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Life Insurance	8.2	8.2	7.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	260.4	258.2	246.3	+ 2.2	+ 14.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	26.4	25.3	25.2	+ 1.1	+ 1.2
Health Services	50.7	50.1	49.1	+ 0.6	+ 1.6
Hospitals	17.0	16.7	16.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Educational Services	19.0	21.7	19.3	- 2.7	- 0.3
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	10.3	11.9	11.2	- 1.6	- 0.9
Total Government	256.3	263.8	252.6	- 7.5	+ 3.7
Total Federal Government	37.8	38.1	38.5	- 0.3	- 0.7
Total State Government	83.8	87.9	79.7	- 4.1	+ 4.1
State Education	32.3	36.8	29.8	- 4.5	+ 2.5
Other State Government	51.5	51.1	49.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.6
Total Local Government	134.7	137.8	134.4	- 3.1	+ 0.3
Local Education	74.5	78.9	75.8	- 4.4	- 1.3
Other Local Government	60.2	58.9	58.6	+ 1.3	+ 1.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1988

Industry	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	Net Change From: May 1988	Net Change From: June 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1452.4	1448.7	1406.2	+ 3.7	+ 46.2
Total Private	1196.1	1184.9	1153.6	+ 11.2	+ 42.5
Mining	1.7	1.6	1.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Construction	91.8	90.3	88.5	+ 1.5	+ 3.3
Heavy Construction Contractors	14.3	14.0	13.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Highway and Street Construction	5.1	4.9	4.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	9.2	9.1	8.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Special Trade Contractors	44.7	43.6	43.5	+ 1.1	+ 1.2
Electrical Work	8.5	8.3	8.6	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	379.5	377.8	376.1	+ 1.7	+ 3.4
Durable Goods	128.5	127.6	126.2	+ 0.9	+ 2.3
Nondurable Goods	251.0	250.2	249.9	+ 0.8	+ 1.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	61.0	60.6	58.9	+ 0.4	+ 2.1
Trucking and Warehousing	18.7	18.5	17.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Water Transportation	3.6	3.5	3.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Communication	12.7	12.7	12.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.2	8.2	8.3	0.0	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.5	15.4	15.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric Services	9.6	9.5	9.6	+ 0.1	0.0
Combination Utility Services	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	334.0	330.1	316.4	+ 3.9	+ 17.6
Wholesale Trade	58.6	58.0	57.1	+ 0.6	+ 1.5
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	32.9	32.8	31.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.5	13.4	13.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.7	25.2	25.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
Groceries and Related Products	8.3	8.1	8.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	4.1	4.0	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.2	3.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1988

Industry	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	Net Change From: May 1988	Net Change From: June 1987
Textile Mill Products	106.5	106.5	107.7	0.0	- 1.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.6	27.7	27.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.7	30.5	30.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Knitting Mills	9.3	9.4	9.7	- 0.1	- 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.6	14.8	15.8	- 0.2	- 1.2
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.8	7.8	7.9	0.0	- 0.1
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	5.9	6.1	7.0	- 0.2	- 1.1
Floor Covering Mills	4.1	4.1	4.2	0.0	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.1	10.0	10.5	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Yarn Spinning Mills	9.1	9.0	9.5	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.7	6.7	6.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.0	44.8	44.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.6	9.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.2	7.2	7.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.4	14.4	14.8	0.0	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.0	5.0	5.4	0.0	- 0.4
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.4	6.2	5.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.6	2.6	2.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.0	9.1	9.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	16.3	16.2	16.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.5	4.4	4.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	11.0	10.9	10.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Newspapers	4.8	4.6	4.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Commercial Printing	5.0	5.0	5.1	0.0	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.0	33.0	32.4	0.0	+ 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.3	14.3	14.7	0.0	- 0.4
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.0	3.0	2.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	22.7	22.4	21.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.4	2.6	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	11.1	10.8	10.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1988

Industry	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	Net Change From: May 1988	Net Change From: June 1987
Manufacturing	379.5	377.8	376.1	+ 1.7	+ 3.4
Durable Goods	128.5	127.6	126.2	+ 0.9	+ 2.3
Lumber and Wood Products	15.0	14.8	16.1	+ 0.2	- 1.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.6	4.5	5.1	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.9	3.9	4.4	0.0	- 0.5
Furniture and Fixtures	5.0	4.8	4.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Household Furniture	3.5	3.4	3.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	11.1	11.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.2	3.4	3.3	- 0.2	- 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.1	3.1	2.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.3	8.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	16.1	15.9	15.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.7	5.6	5.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.7	32.3	30.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.9
Construction and Related Machinery	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Metalworking Machinery	5.1	5.0	5.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	7.2	7.1	6.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
General Industrial Machinery	7.2	7.1	7.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.2	22.0	21.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.6	2.5	2.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Household Appliances	2.1	2.2	2.7	- 0.1	- 0.6
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.9	8.7	8.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Transportation Equipment	9.0	9.1	8.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.5	5.9	- 0.2	- 0.6
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.0	3.1	3.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.9	3.8	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Nondurable Goods	251.0	250.2	249.9	+ 0.8	+ 1.1
Food and Kindred Products	15.6	15.5	16.1	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Meat Products	5.1	5.0	5.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Beverages	2.3	2.3	2.6	0.0	- 0.3

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1988

Industry	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	Net Change From: May 1988	Net Change From: June 1987
Transportation and Public Utilities	60.4	60.5	58.4	- 0.1	+ 2.0
Trucking and Warehousing	18.4	18.5	17.5	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Communication	12.6	12.7	12.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.4	15.4	15.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	326.7	326.9	309.5	- 0.2	+17.2
Wholesale Trade	58.0	58.0	56.5	0.0	+ 1.5
Retail Trade	268.7	268.9	253.0	- 0.2	+15.7
General Merchandise Stores	32.7	32.8	31.3	- 0.1	+ 1.4
Food Stores	45.0	44.8	44.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	66.3	65.9	64.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.9
Insurance Carriers	15.7	15.6	15.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Services	255.4	253.4	241.5	+ 2.0	+13.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	23.5	23.4	22.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Educational Services	20.9	21.1	21.3	- 0.2	- 0.4
Total Government	258.2	256.7	254.3	+ 1.5	+ 3.9
Total Federal Government	37.2	38.0	37.9	- 0.8	- 0.7
Total State Government	86.9	87.1	82.6	- 0.2	+ 4.3
Total Local Government	134.1	131.6	133.8	+ 2.5	+ 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1988

Industry	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	Net Change From: May 1988	Net Change From: June 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1435.3	1432.7	1389.7	+ 2.6	+ 45.6
Total Private	1177.1	1176.0	1135.4	+ 1.1	+ 41.7
Construction	89.3	89.4	86.1	- 0.1	+ 3.2
Manufacturing	377.3	378.3	373.9	- 1.0	+ 3.4
Durable Goods	127.2	127.4	124.9	- 0.2	+ 2.3
Lumber and Wood Products	14.8	14.8	15.8	0.0	- 1.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.8	11.0	10.9	- 0.2	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.3	8.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	15.8	15.8	14.9	0.0	+ 0.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.2	32.0	30.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Special Industry Machinery	7.2	7.1	6.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.1	22.2	21.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Nondurable Goods	250.1	250.9	249.0	- 0.8	+ 1.1
Food and Kindred Products	15.6	15.6	16.1	0.0	- 0.5
Textile Mill Products	106.2	106.6	107.4	- 0.4	- 1.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.6	27.7	27.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.9	30.7	30.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Knitting Mills	9.1	9.3	9.5	- 0.2	- 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.5	14.8	15.7	- 0.3	- 1.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.9	9.9	10.3	0.0	- 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.9	44.9	44.4	0.0	+ 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.5	9.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.4	14.3	14.8	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.1	9.3	9.2	- 0.2	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	16.1	16.2	15.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	10.8	10.9	10.6	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.9	33.0	32.3	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.3	14.3	14.7	0.0	- 0.4

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TABLE 8
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1988

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	317.1	316.0	310.6	234.6	234.7	227.6
Construction	22.9	22.4	22.1	14.7	14.4	14.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.1	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	11.4	11.1	11.0	-	-	-
Manufacturing	101.7	101.5	100.7	30.1	29.8	29.2
Durable Goods	31.6	31.5	30.8	15.0	14.9	14.8
Lumber and Furniture	2.1	2.1	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.4	6.4	6.2	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.9	2.8	2.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	12.0	12.0	11.9	3.3	3.3	3.2
Metalworking Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.9	4.9	4.7	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.3	6.2	6.1	2.4	2.4	2.4
Nondurable Goods	70.1	70.0	69.9	15.1	14.9	14.4
Food and Kindred Products	3.2	3.2	3.2	1.6	1.6	1.7
Textile Mill Products	33.4	33.3	32.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.5	9.5	9.3	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.9	9.9	9.7	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	2.0	2.0	1.9	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.6	3.7	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.6	2.6	2.6	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.5	2.5	2.5	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.1	9.1	9.6	2.3	2.3	2.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.5	1.6	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	4.7	4.7	5.0	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.5	1.7	1.7	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.3	3.2	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.8	2.7	2.8
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.4	7.4	7.7	3.1	3.0	2.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	3.7	3.7	4.1	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.3	9.3	9.1	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.8	11.7	11.2	10.6	10.3	10.3
Trucking and Warehousing	5.0	4.9	4.8	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.5	3.4	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	73.1	72.9	71.2	51.6	51.6	50.1
Wholesale Trade	16.2	16.2	15.9	13.2	13.1	12.8
Retail Trade	56.9	56.7	55.3	38.4	38.5	37.3
General Merchandise Stores	6.2	6.2	6.6	5.0	5.0	5.1
Food Stores	-	-	-	5.2	5.2	5.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	12.1	12.0	11.9	19.3	18.9	18.3
Banking	-	-	-	5.5	5.4	5.2
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	6.2	6.1	5.8
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.9	1.8	1.8
Services	55.9	55.6	53.1	44.6	44.6	43.7
Business Services	-	-	-	11.6	11.5	11.4
Health Services	-	-	-	8.4	8.4	8.1
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	2.9
Total Government	39.3	39.6	40.1	63.3	64.7	61.6
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.5	8.4	8.1
Total State Government	13.5	13.4	12.4	35.1	36.1	34.5
Total Local Government	23.8	24.2	25.7	19.7	20.2	19.0

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1988

Industry	CHARLESTON June 1988	CHARLESTON May 1988	CHARLESTON June 1987	ROCK HILL June 1988	ROCK HILL May 1988	ROCK HILL June 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	194.5	193.7	189.6	46.1	46.7	45.3
Construction	14.0	13.6	13.6	2.8	2.8	2.5
Manufacturing	20.6	20.3	19.7	13.4	13.5	13.1
Durable Goods	11.9	11.7	11.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Lumber and Wood Products	1.9	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.5	2.5	2.3	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.7	8.6	8.2	11.0	11.1	10.7
Food and Kindred Products	.5	.5	.4	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.6	4.7	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.4
Printing and Publishing	1.4	1.3	1.3	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.1	10.1	10.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	47.4	47.2	47.4	9.6	9.6	9.5
Wholesale Trade	8.0	8.0	8.0	-	-	-
Retail Trade	39.4	39.2	39.4	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	9.1	8.8	8.7	1.5	1.4	1.4
Services	40.6	40.5	40.1	9.7	9.6	10.0
Total Government	52.6	53.1	49.9	5.9	6.6	5.6
Total Federal Government	20.0	20.0	18.8	-	-	-
Total State Government	14.3	14.5	13.5	-	-	-
Total Local Government	18.3	18.6	17.6	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON June 1988	ANDERSON May 1988	ANDERSON June 1987	FLORENCE June 1988	FLORENCE May 1988	FLORENCE June 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	51.5	51.5	50.5	50.3	50.5	49.5
Construction	2.1	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.2
Manufacturing	19.5	19.5	19.6	13.0	13.0	13.1
Durable Goods	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.4
Nondurable Goods	14.6	14.5	14.6	8.5	8.5	8.7
Textile Mill Products	8.6	8.6	8.5	2.9	2.9	2.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.7	2.7	2.7
Services	7.1	7.1	6.9	8.4	8.5	8.4
Total Government	8.3	8.3	7.1	9.4	9.5	8.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1988

Industry	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	Net Change From: May 1988	Net Change From: June 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	673.9	673.3	651.2	0.6	22.7
Total Private	529.4	524.3	508.4	5.1	21.0
Construction	7.6	7.4	7.1	0.2	0.5
Manufacturing	153.3	152.1	152.1	1.2	1.2
Durable Goods	40.0	39.8	39.1	0.2	0.9
Lumber and Wood Products	2.1	2.1	2.3	0.0	-0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.5	9.4	8.9	0.1	0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.3	12.2	12.2	0.1	0.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.2	3.3	-0.1	-0.2
Nondurable Goods	113.3	112.3	113.0	1.0	0.3
Food and Kindred Products	5.5	5.3	5.6	0.2	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	45.3	45.2	45.9	0.1	-0.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.6	11.6	11.5	0.0	0.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.2	13.1	13.0	0.1	0.2
Knitting Mills	6.6	6.6	6.9	0.0	-0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.5	38.0	37.9	0.5	0.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.7	8.6	8.6	0.1	0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.8	12.8	13.1	0.0	-0.3
Paper and Allied Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	4.5	4.3	4.4	0.2	0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.6	7.6	7.4	0.0	0.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.4	13.2	13.2	0.2	0.2
Communication	6.0	5.9	6.0	0.1	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	165.6	163.7	155.0	1.9	10.6
Wholesale Trade	14.7	14.6	14.1	0.1	0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.2	8.1	7.9	0.1	0.3
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.5	6.5	6.2	0.0	0.3
Retail Trade	150.9	149.1	140.9	1.8	10.0
General Merchandise Stores	24.8	24.7	23.6	0.1	1.2
Food Stores	21.3	21.2	20.9	0.1	0.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	41.8	41.4	41.0	0.4	0.8
Banking	11.4	11.3	11.5	0.1	-0.1
Insurance Carriers	8.5	8.5	8.2	0.0	0.3
Services	147.3	146.1	139.6	1.2	7.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	16.5	15.8	15.7	0.7	0.8
Health Services	42.1	41.7	40.9	0.4	1.2
Hospitals	14.1	13.9	13.8	0.2	0.3
Educational Services	11.5	13.1	11.6	-1.6	-0.1
Total Government	144.5	149.0	142.8	-4.5	1.7
Total Federal Government	11.4	11.5	11.7	-0.1	-0.3
Total State Government	46.3	48.1	44.2	-1.8	2.1
State Education	14.9	16.9	13.7	-2.0	1.2
Other State Government	31.4	31.2	30.5	0.2	0.9
Total Local Government	86.8	89.4	86.9	-2.6	-0.1
Local Education	56.7	60.0	57.6	-3.3	-0.9
Other Local Government	30.1	29.4	29.3	0.7	0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
June, 1988

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987
MANUFACTURING	295.4	294.2	293.0	343.62	341.14	338.97	41.4	41.2	41.9	8.30	8.28	8.09
DURABLE GOODS	98.6	98.4	96.7	359.55	355.74	352.67	42.4	42.1	42.8	8.48	8.45	8.24
Lumber and Wood Products	12.3	12.2	13.1	312.50	308.73	302.74	41.5	41.0	41.7	7.53	7.53	7.26
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.0	4.0	289.22	288.05	281.88	41.2	40.8	40.5	7.02	7.06	6.96
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.4	8.6	8.5	421.80	412.16	415.80	44.4	43.8	45.0	9.50	9.41	9.24
Fabricated Metal Products	12.2	12.1	11.6	345.24	341.50	331.70	41.1	40.8	40.5	8.40	8.37	8.19
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.4	23.2	21.9	384.56	380.62	375.22	43.7	43.5	44.3	8.80	8.75	8.47
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.7	4.4	382.73	377.54	360.60	44.4	43.9	44.3	8.62	8.60	8.14
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.8	16.8	16.6	332.31	327.44	325.71	41.8	41.5	42.3	7.95	7.89	7.70
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.5	4.8	343.01	335.86	349.54	43.2	42.3	43.1	7.94	7.94	8.11
NONDURABLE GOODS	196.8	195.8	196.3	335.38	333.33	331.61	40.9	40.7	41.4	8.20	8.19	8.01
Food and Kindred Products	10.6	10.4	10.8	302.88	303.81	282.03	40.6	40.4	39.5	7.46	7.52	7.14
Textile Mill Products	92.8	92.8	94.1	313.80	312.58	312.57	40.7	40.7	41.9	7.71	7.68	7.46
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.1	25.2	25.0	321.77	316.61	318.94	41.2	40.8	42.3	7.81	7.76	7.54
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.6	27.5	27.3	328.45	325.62	328.22	40.7	40.5	41.6	8.07	8.04	7.89
Knitting Mills	8.3	8.4	8.7	271.35	273.53	278.80	39.1	39.3	40.7	6.94	6.96	6.85
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.8	11.9	12.9	320.58	326.88	316.92	41.1	41.8	41.7	7.80	7.82	7.60
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.2	3.3	313.03	306.06	301.95	40.6	39.8	40.1	7.71	7.69	7.53
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.6	8.4	8.9	281.36	283.85	289.04	40.6	40.9	43.4	6.93	6.94	6.66
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.9	37.4	37.3	207.69	203.86	201.85	37.9	37.2	37.8	5.48	5.48	5.34
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	8.8	8.8	199.72	191.33	197.88	37.4	36.1	38.8	5.34	5.30	5.10
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.0	12.0	12.2	179.83	180.56	173.99	36.7	36.7	35.8	4.90	4.92	4.86
Paper and Allied Products	11.5	11.5	11.4	553.39	548.47	526.15	44.7	44.7	43.7	12.38	12.27	12.04
Printing and Publishing	6.0	6.0	5.9	334.02	329.62	340.63	38.0	37.5	39.7	8.79	8.79	8.58
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.0	20.0	19.8	521.66	521.51	510.94	42.9	43.1	43.3	12.16	12.10	11.80

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
June, 1988

CHARLESTON MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987
All Manufacturing	14.9	14.7	14.4	375.56	372.60	381.00	41.0	40.9	42.1	9.16	9.11	9.05
Durable Goods	9.2	9.1	8.8	366.66	369.30	369.80	42.0	42.4	43.0	8.73	8.71	8.60
Nondurable Goods	5.7	5.6	5.6	390.85	377.89	398.29	39.6	38.6	40.6	9.87	9.79	9.81

COLUMBIA MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987
All Manufacturing	21.4	21.3	20.5	344.44	341.96	327.02	41.3	41.2	41.5	8.34	8.30	7.88
Durable Goods	10.2	10.2	9.7	325.58	328.34	302.22	40.8	41.3	41.4	7.98	7.95	7.30
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	314.24	325.94	307.50	38.7	39.7	41.0	8.12	8.21	7.50
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.7	1.7	1.6	334.00	339.42	331.64	40.0	40.6	41.3	8.35	8.36	8.03
Nondurable Goods	11.2	11.1	10.8	361.57	355.56	349.84	41.8	41.2	41.5	8.65	8.63	8.43
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.9	1.8	322.28	313.18	300.76	41.8	41.1	41.2	7.71	7.62	7.30
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	1.9	1.9	192.94	196.40	191.20	39.7	40.0	39.1	4.86	4.91	4.89

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987
All Manufacturing	76.2	76.2	75.8	341.14	339.08	335.16	41.4	41.2	42.0	8.24	8.23	7.98
Durable Goods	22.8	22.8	22.2	372.81	365.50	352.21	43.3	42.5	42.9	8.61	8.60	8.21
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.5	8.5	8.5	419.98	413.55	381.36	45.6	45.0	44.5	9.21	9.19	8.57
Nondurable Goods	53.4	53.4	53.6	328.86	327.24	328.22	40.7	40.6	41.6	8.08	8.06	7.89
Textile Mill Products	28.8	28.8	28.6	316.68	317.05	314.84	40.6	40.7	41.7	7.80	7.79	7.55
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.6	8.6	8.4	313.63	313.24	314.11	39.5	39.5	40.9	7.94	7.93	7.68
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.4	9.4	9.3	334.70	333.48	330.07	42.1	42.0	42.7	7.95	7.94	7.73
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.7	239.02	234.23	253.57	34.0	33.8	37.4	7.03	6.93	6.78
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	3.0	3.1	309.54	309.33	311.71	42.0	42.2	42.7	7.37	7.33	7.30
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.5	7.5	7.8	194.99	193.57	202.67	37.0	36.8	38.9	5.27	5.26	5.21
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.4	1.4	1.5	154.58	153.34	156.80	33.9	33.7	35.8	4 56	4.55	4.38
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.3	4.3	4.5	435.87	439.63	422.26	42.4	42.6	42.1	10.28	10.32	10.03

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
JUNE, 1988

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	JUNE 1988	MAY 1988	JUNE 1987	JUNE 1988	MAY 1988	JUNE 1987	JUNE 1988	MAY 1988	JUNE 1987
Abbeville	7,030	6,940	6,560	3,570	3,520	3,530	3,460	3,420	3,030
Aiken	46,100	46,100	46,000	17,300	17,500	18,000	28,800	28,600	28,000
Allendale	3,240	3,200	2,930	1,250	1,240	1,220	1,990	1,960	1,710
Anderson	51,500	51,500	50,500	19,500	19,500	19,600	32,000	32,000	30,900
Bamberg	4,400	4,460	4,200	1,520	1,510	1,470	2,880	2,950	2,730
Barnwell	7,260	7,310	7,120	3,200	3,180	3,250	4,060	4,130	3,870
Beaufort	31,590	31,730	32,640	1,100	1,030	1,040	30,490	30,700	31,600
Berkeley	25,100	25,000	24,000	6,200	6,100	5,800	18,900	18,900	18,200
Calhoun	4,270	4,200	3,920	2,210	2,180	2,260	2,060	2,020	1,660
Charleston	151,100	150,600	148,200	9,700	9,500	9,400	141,400	141,100	138,800
Cherokee	18,140	17,940	17,210	8,580	8,570	8,640	9,560	9,370	8,570
Chester	12,380	12,200	11,660	5,530	5,490	5,680	6,850	6,710	5,980
Chesterfield	14,270	14,070	13,120	7,630	7,560	7,600	6,640	6,510	5,520
Clarendon	7,010	6,960	6,500	1,370	1,360	1,500	5,640	5,600	5,000
Colleton	10,350	10,330	9,500	2,370	2,360	2,290	7,980	7,970	7,210
Darlington	20,810	21,400	19,920	7,170	7,180	7,210	13,640	14,220	12,710
Dillon	9,950	9,790	8,960	3,650	3,600	3,750	6,300	6,190	5,210
Dorchester	18,300	18,100	17,400	4,700	4,700	4,500	13,600	13,400	12,900
Edgefield	5,000	4,950	4,530	1,970	1,980	2,040	3,030	2,970	2,490
Fairfield	6,650	6,540	6,220	2,340	2,300	2,280	4,310	4,240	3,940
Florence	50,300	50,500	49,500	13,000	13,000	13,100	37,300	37,500	36,400
Georgetown	17,260	17,030	16,070	4,570	4,600	4,380	12,690	12,430	11,690
Greenville	181,800	180,900	178,600	51,500	51,400	51,300	130,300	129,500	127,300
Greenwood	29,750	29,540	28,070	11,630	11,580	11,960	18,120	17,960	16,110
Hampton	5,380	5,480	5,070	1,690	1,680	1,650	3,690	3,800	3,420
Horry	61,200	59,350	59,670	5,540	5,430	5,270	55,660	53,920	54,400
Jasper	3,890	3,840	3,410	350	350	250	3,540	3,490	3,160
Kershaw	16,790	16,550	15,160	6,750	6,730	6,510	10,040	9,820	8,650
Lancaster	18,050	18,150	17,640	8,130	8,200	8,220	9,920	9,950	9,420
Laurens	18,130	18,340	17,910	7,770	7,730	7,780	10,360	10,610	10,130
Lee	3,220	3,430	3,120	1,050	1,040	1,070	2,170	2,390	2,050
Lexington	54,500	54,200	53,000	14,900	14,700	14,200	39,600	39,500	38,800
McCormick	1,990	2,050	1,870	810	790	770	1,180	1,260	1,100
Marion	12,020	11,750	11,450	5,260	5,230	5,250	6,760	6,520	6,200
Marlboro	9,430	9,400	8,530	4,460	4,450	4,330	4,970	4,950	4,200
Newberry	12,540	12,400	11,380	5,320	5,270	5,120	7,220	7,130	6,260
Oconee	24,390	24,050	22,930	10,100	10,030	9,880	14,290	14,020	13,050
Orangeburg	29,510	29,980	28,480	9,360	9,320	9,520	20,150	20,660	18,960
Pickens	33,800	33,800	33,400	12,100	12,100	11,900	21,700	21,700	21,500
Richland	180,100	180,500	174,600	15,200	15,100	15,000	164,900	165,400	159,600
Saluda	3,450	3,630	3,330	1,370	1,370	1,350	2,080	2,260	1,980
Spartanburg	101,500	101,300	98,600	38,100	38,000	37,500	63,400	63,300	61,100
Sumter	31,510	32,470	31,590	9,100	9,050	8,930	22,410	23,420	22,660
Union	10,530	10,750	10,640	5,930	5,950	5,890	4,600	4,800	4,750
Williamsburg	10,920	10,850	10,730	4,610	4,440	4,390	6,310	6,410	6,340
York	46,100	46,700	45,300	13,400	13,500	13,100	32,700	33,200	32,200

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
JUNE, 1988

AREA:	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	JUNE 1988	MAY 1988	JUNE 1987	JUNE 1988	MAY 1988	JUNE 1987	JUNE 1988	MAY 1988	JUNE 1987
ABBEVILLE....	10,840	10,860	10,680	620	690	840	5.7	6.4	7.9
AIKEN.....	60,930	60,800	60,320	4,130	4,030	3,240	6.8	6.6	5.4
ALLENDALE....	4,840	4,810	4,730	310	300	440	6.4	6.2	9.2
ANDERSON.....	67,760	67,870	68,280	3,170	3,300	4,090	4.7	4.9	6.0
BAMBERG.....	6,490	6,680	6,700	420	460	660	6.5	6.9	9.9
BARNWELL.....	8,570	8,660	8,940	580	530	790	6.7	6.1	8.9
BEAUFORT.....	34,310	34,820	37,430	1,160	990	1,320	3.4	2.8	3.5
BERKELEY.....	53,820	53,380	52,650	2,070	2,060	2,480	3.8	3.9	4.7
CALHOUN.....	5,440	5,430	5,250	290	300	360	5.3	5.6	6.8
CHARLESTON...	141,640	140,050	138,270	6,320	5,840	7,070	4.5	4.2	5.1
CHEROKEE.....	23,100	22,970	22,980	1,180	1,060	1,220	5.1	4.6	5.3
CHESTER.....	14,240	14,080	14,290	920	810	1,170	6.4	5.8	8.2
CHESTERFIELD.	21,020	20,800	20,440	1,100	930	1,190	5.2	4.5	5.8
CLARENDON....	12,550	12,460	12,380	970	830	1,150	7.7	6.6	9.3
COLLETON.....	19,150	19,440	18,390	950	950	1,250	5.0	4.9	6.8
DARLINGTON...	27,770	28,630	28,290	1,840	1,690	2,410	6.6	5.9	8.5
DILLON.....	15,230	15,210	14,770	1,000	1,010	1,240	6.5	6.7	8.4
DORCHESTER...	35,840	35,570	35,030	1,250	1,260	1,490	3.5	3.6	4.2
EDGEFIELD....	7,730	7,800	7,520	330	370	440	4.2	4.7	5.8
FAIRFIELD....	8,770	8,780	8,860	550	580	760	6.2	6.6	8.6
FLORENCE.....	55,710	55,690	55,610	3,110	3,040	3,990	5.6	5.5	7.2
GEORGETOWN...	22,180	22,140	21,930	1,400	1,430	1,820	6.3	6.5	8.3
GREENVILLE...	170,790	169,390	169,580	6,300	5,690	6,960	3.7	3.4	4.1
GREENWOOD....	29,780	29,730	29,370	1,880	1,780	2,040	6.3	6.0	7.0
HAMPTON.....	7,190	7,410	7,280	400	430	620	5.5	5.8	8.5
HORRY.....	69,070	68,030	70,660	3,150	3,380	3,950	4.6	5.0	5.6
JASPER.....	6,860	6,820	6,530	290	270	410	4.2	3.9	6.3
KERSHAW.....	19,650	19,520	18,770	1,010	980	1,300	5.1	5.0	6.9
LANCASTER....	24,750	24,900	25,380	1,500	1,360	1,880	6.1	5.4	7.4
LAURENS.....	21,800	22,250	22,780	1,060	1,170	1,640	4.9	5.2	7.2
LEE.....	8,940	8,290	8,140	480	380	550	5.4	4.5	6.7
LEXINGTON....	97,360	97,050	94,200	2,480	2,570	2,950	2.5	2.6	3.1
McCORMICK....	2,800	2,860	2,800	230	240	300	8.3	8.3	10.7
MARION.....	14,620	14,820	14,560	1,370	1,720	1,490	9.3	11.6	10.2
MARLBORO.....	13,120	13,230	12,160	1,210	1,250	940	9.2	9.4	7.8
NEWBERRY.....	16,160	16,030	15,470	770	660	1,080	4.8	4.1	7.0
OCONEE.....	29,290	29,110	28,950	1,370	1,360	1,780	4.7	4.7	6.2
ORANGEBURG...	39,210	40,150	39,710	2,720	2,750	3,230	6.9	6.8	8.1
PICKENS.....	47,580	47,800	47,520	1,790	2,240	2,250	3.8	4.7	4.7
RICHLAND.....	141,400	140,790	137,430	5,380	5,340	6,610	3.8	3.8	4.8
SALUDA.....	7,740	8,080	7,760	300	310	330	3.8	3.9	4.3
SPARTANBURG..	111,300	110,560	112,060	3,580	3,360	5,570	3.2	3.0	5.0
SUMTER.....	35,530	36,590	36,080	2,130	2,170	2,650	6.0	5.9	7.3
UNION.....	14,130	14,270	14,500	810	740	1,060	5.7	5.2	7.3
WILLIAMSBURG.	16,930	16,850	16,820	1,130	1,180	1,300	6.7	7.0	7.7
YORK.....	71,020	70,250	69,660	3,280	3,010	4,160	4.6	4.3	6.0
CHAS MSA.....	231,300	229,000	225,950	9,640	9,160	11,030	4.2	4.0	4.9
COLA MSA.....	238,760	237,850	231,630	7,860	7,900	9,560	3.3	3.3	4.1
GRNV MSA.....	329,680	327,740	329,160	11,670	11,290	14,770	3.5	3.4	4.5

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR
SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
JUNE, 1988

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	JUNE 1988	MAY 1988	JUNE 1987	JUNE 1988	MAY 1988	JUNE 1987	JUNE 1988	MAY 1988	JUNE 1987	JUNE 1988	MAY 1988	JUNE 1987
ANDERSON	13,050	13,080	13,200	12,250	12,250	12,180	800	830	1,030	6.1	6.3	7.8
CHARLESTON	37,900	37,480	37,000	36,250	35,960	35,150	1,650	1,520	1,840	4.4	4.1	5.0
COLUMBIA	46,200	46,000	44,990	44,100	43,920	42,410	2,100	2,080	2,580	4.5	4.5	5.7
FLORENCE	15,350	15,350	15,310	14,540	14,560	14,270	810	790	1,040	5.3	5.1	6.8
GREENVILLE	33,150	32,850	32,940	31,680	31,530	31,320	1,460	1,320	1,620	4.4	4.0	4.9
MYRTLE BEACH	12,540	12,340	12,790	12,140	11,910	12,290	400	430	500	3.2	3.5	3.9
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,670	22,380	22,210	21,140	20,960	20,500	1,540	1,420	1,720	6.8	6.3	7.7
ROCK HILL	22,620	22,360	22,250	21,380	21,220	20,670	1,240	1,140	1,570	5.5	5.1	7.1
SPARTANBURG	22,680	22,520	22,920	21,800	21,700	21,560	880	830	1,370	3.9	3.7	6.0
SUMTER	10,780	11,100	10,950	10,110	10,420	10,120	660	680	830	6.1	6.1	7.5

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1987 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

SOUTH CAROLINA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (CES)
P. O. Box 995
COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

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